Vol. 80, pp. 9-12

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

A NEW SPECIES OF FRESHWATER OSTRACOD FROM PUERTO RICO¹

By Edward Ferguson, Jr.

Lincoln University of Missouri, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

Genus Cypris O. F. Müller, 1776

Shell very tumid, width greater than three-fourths length and equal to or exceeding height. Natatory setae of antennae well developed and reaching to or beyond tips of terminal claws. Ultimate podomere of maxillary palp with a width about one-third its length. Furcal rami well developed with a length more than 20 × least width, dorsal seta normal.

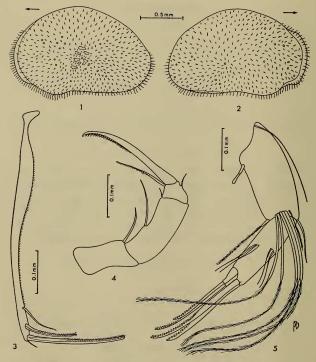
Key to the Species of Cypris from North America and the West Indies

1.	Length of valves less than 2.0 mm
	Length of valves greater than 2.0 mm
	C. pubera (O. F. Müller, 1776)
2.	Length of valves 1.2 mm; surface with numerous thimble-shaped
	puncta C. subglobosa Sowerby, 1840
	Surface of valves without thimble-shaped puncta 3
3.	Anteroventral margin of valves rounded; furcal ramus approxi-
	mately 20 × least width
	Anteroventral margin of valves with a prominent protuberance;
	furcal ramus with a length 26 × least width
	C. puertoricoensis, new species

Cypris puertoricoensis new species Figs. 1–5

Female: Valves brown in color, boldly arched dorsally, sloping downward posteriorly, anterior margin of both valves with a narrow flange, ventral margin slightly sinuate with prominent protuberance at anteroventral angle; surface covered with short stout hairs and a few scattered puncta; right and left valves equal in length, greatest height anterior of middle and more than six-tenths length; hairs along margins except

¹ Supported by National Science Foundation Grant GB-1534.



Figs. 1-5, Cypris puertoricoensis, new species. 1, mesial view of right valve of female holotype; 2, mesial view of left valve of female holotype; 3, furcal ramus of female paratype; 4, second thoracic appendage of female paratype; 5, antepenultimate and ultimate podomeres of second antenna of female paratype.

dorsally. Length 1.52-1.58 mm; height 0.96-0.98 mm. Spines of the maxillary processes smooth; length of distal podomere of palp three times width; spines of palp smooth. Natatory setae of second antennae bearing short hairs along distal two-thirds, setae do not reach tips of claws. First thoracic leg with respiratory plate bearing five setae. Ultimate podomere of third thoracic appendage elongate, length approximately three-fourths that of antepenultimate podomere and bearing at the distal end a short spine-like seta and a longer seta, which appears

at times to be reflexed. Length of furcal ramus about $26\times$ least width; furca with distinctive shape, proximal one-half of dorsal ramus convex, ramus bears short hairs along entire length except at attached end; length of terminal spine twice that of subterminal, both spines pectinate along distal three-fourths; dorsal seta slightly removed from subterminal spine and with a length three-fourths that of spine; length of terminal seta one-third that of dorsal one.

Type-specimens: Stained microscopic mounts of the female holotype, no. 113377, and two female paratypes, nos. 113378 and 113379 are deposited in the United States National Museum.

Type-locality: The specimens of C. puertoricoensis were sent to me by Dr. Vernon Proctor, Professor of Biology, Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas. Dr. Proctor and his students raised specimens of this ostracod from eggs that were attached to samples of Chara zeylanica collected on 27 July 1961 by Dr. Harold W. Harry from lime sink ponds located between the towns of Hatillo and Arecibo, Puerto Rico.

Remarks: Cypris puertoricoensis differs from other species of Cypris in possessing a prominent protuberance at the anteroventral angle of each valve, and in the structure of the furcal ramus; the ramus is apparently much longer in proportion to the width than in other species.

Explanation of Figs. 1-5: All specimens were stained with a 1% alcoholic solution of eosin Y and mounted in Canada balsam.